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From the Contents:

THE TANANARIVE CONFERENCE

BRAZIL'S NEW VISTAS

N. Opačić

THE ADDIS ABABA CONFERENCE

M. Barišić

URGENT QUESTIONS BEFORE U. N.

Dj. Jerković

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE PLAN

B. Kubović

POINTS FROM THE PRESS CONFERENCES

PRESIDENT TITO'S SPEECH BEFORE THE GHANA PARLIAMENT: "AFRICA THE SCENE OF FATEFUL HISTORICAL EVENTS"

FRIENDS AND CO-FIGHTERS

Yugoslav Co-Operation with the Countries of South-West Africa

THE YUGOSLAV President's visit to the countries of South-West Africa and his meetings with the leaders of this, the most active part of the newly-liberated African continent, constitute a powerful expression of the changes that are taking place and that are yet to take place in Africa. It has been said, not without reason, that this is perhaps the first encounter of Africa with a European country that has come as a friend, with an open heart, and as an equal collaborator in the joint efforts for economic reconstruction and the settlement of the acute problems of the world community.

The welcome accorded the visitor from Yugoslavia by his hosts in Accra and Lome, and the views formulated at their joint discussions leave no room for doubt that Yugoslavia and the West African countries have found identical answers to the main unsettled issues of our age. If there is any symbolism in this, it is of historic significance: when fighting with the same means for the same noble aims, Africa and Europe (but of course not the Europe which is at present in the Congo, Angola and other territories under white domination) can develop sincere cooperation and act from joint positions in the defence of peace and the elementary rights of all nations, races and continents. By approaching the African problem and the African nations without any egoistic interests or ulterior motives, and by supporting in every possible way

the African nations' unwavering struggle against all forms of neocolonialism and unequal relations, as well as by approving the slogan of free Africa that this continent with all its inestimable riches belongs to the Africans alone, socialist Yugoslavia has confirmed in practice the value of the principle of peaceful coexistence and the constructive effect of the policy of non-alignment.

The future will prove that this is the only road on which Africa and Europe can meet and coordinate their efforts and joint actions in order to achieve the progressive ideals of contemporary mankind. This is also the road which leads to the further affirmation and strengthening of the policy of non-alignment and its constructive aims.

Identity of Interests

The countries of South-West Africa which the Yugoslav President is visiting now rank among the most important and most dynamic factors of African policy. Since these countries are all young, as independent subjects on the international stage, Yugoslavia's friendship with them is fairly recent. But in spite of this, her friendship and relations with these countries are characterized by intensive, unselfish and equal cooperation, based on identity of basic interests and Yugoslavia's

readiness to help, as much as possible, their efforts towards economic, social and cultural emancipation.

These countries, though they differ in many ways one from another, have many common aims. Apart from their aspiration for the complete de-colonization of their continent, their chief joint preoccupation is with the many problems of economic development, the most important of which is the elimination of the enormous disproportions and distortions in the economy inherited from colonialism. The development of education, the health service, the social services, modern administration, communications and other infra-structures, the training of their own technical and expert staff, etc — are also their joint concern. In order to achieve these aims, they need economic assistance from the developed countries, but in accordance with their national requirements and under conditions which would not detract from their sovereignty and political independence. Regardless of the differences in their internal systems and their views on individual international problems, the general political orientation of these countries is uncommitted and constructive. Their chief common interest is above all in keeping the African continent beyond the reach of the destructive effects of bloc undertakings and antagonisms, and in preventing the attempts of the great powers to spread the cold war to the African continent. For this reason they are unreservedly and actively participating in the struggle for the relaxation of tension and the stabilization of peace, since pacification and the consolidation of international cooperation in peace and independence are the basic prerequisites for the accomplishment of their internal transformation. Acting on these lines, from the platform of non-alignment, their policy has grown into a new, powerful factor in international relations, and has become the starting point of constructive processes and initiative both within and outside the United Nations.

The preoccupations and aspirations of these countries provide a sufficiently wide basis for the development of varied forms of cooperation with Yugoslavia, a country which has asserted herself as a consistent anti-colonial fighter, a friend and ally of the African cause, a country which views the difficulties and needs of the African countries in the same light as they do, and desires with equal fervour that Africa is given an equal place in the international community. Yugoslavia's direct relations with these countries are for the moment at different levels and of different intensity, but identity of political conceptions has made possible varied and fruitful political cooperation, so vividly manifested both within and outside the United Nations, whenever the interests of peace and the achievements of the anti-colonial revolution are at stake. President Tito's present visit represents a high manifestation of this joint political activity and a powerful support to the African peoples in their efforts to solve their key problems and claims, and it will provide a strong impetus to the future development and advancement of bilateral relations as well.

With regard to economic and technical cooperation, Yugoslavia is an excellent partner for the African region. This is so not only because of the principles which Yugoslavia advocates in her foreign economic policy, but also because, thanks to her rapid economic development and industrial achievements, she is in a position to participate, through different forms, in the projects of the African countries' economic development, to supply them with complete industrial plants and equipment. This has been revealed by the credit arrangements between Yugoslavia and the U. A. R., Pakistan and some other African and Asian countries. Yugoslavia's growing

capacity for extending economic, technical, expert and other assistance to underdeveloped countries, and the complementary character of their economies, are also an important element encouraging systematic and more lasting forms of economic cooperation, particularly since the countries in question are introducing programmes of planned economic development.

Until not so very long ago, Yugoslav trade with the African countries was not as extensive as with the Asian region. However, in the course of last year, thanks to increased imports from Africa and a substantial increase in exports of Yugoslav industrial goods on the basis of special investment credits, the volume of trade with the African region was not only doubled, but in total value reached that with the Asian countries, amounting to about 25.6 milliard dinars. Yugoslav exports to the African countries increased from 6.8 to 9.5 milliard dinars, while imports from those countries increased more than twice: from 6 milliard dinars in 1959 to 15.6 milliard dinars in 1960. This increase in the volume of trade with Africa is one of the most important events in Yugoslav trade with overseas countries. Although these are only initial and modest results, they nevertheless illustrate an important and characteristic trend in Yugoslavia's international economic cooperation. The regional orientation of Yugoslav foreign trade towards Africa, Asia and other under developed areas is not only based on good mutual political relations, but also on their identical conception of the basic principles of economic cooperation and assistance, on the growing ability of Yugoslav industry to take part in the investment plans of those countries, and on their realistic needs, common interests and sound economic logic.

Development of Economic Cooperation

Yugoslav economic relations with the countries of South-West Africa, which President Tito is now visiting, are of recent date, since these countries, too, with the exception of Liberia, gained independence only a short while ago. With some of these countries, such as the Republic of Togoland, there are still no agreed economic relations. With others, the first economic agreements have only just been signed, as for instance with Ghana. But in spite of this, the contacts and talks held so far, though they were primarily designed to help the negotiating parties to get to know each other better, have also produced good results in the field of economic cooperation, and determined the basis which opens up wide prospects for this cooperation.

Although until a short while ago there were no economic agreements with Ghana, extensive transactions and trade had been carried out through the economic organizations of the two countries. For this purpose, the Yugoslav Federal Chamber of Foreign Trade had established a mission in Ghana. However, a few days ago, a Yugoslav economic delegation signed in Accra agreements on trade and navigation and on economic and technical cooperation, and a protocol on deliveries of Yugoslav goods to Ghana on credit. The agreement on trade will help to stabilize and expand trade exchange between the two friendly countries, while the agreement on economic and technical cooperation provides, among other things, for the participation of Yugoslav economic enterprises in the economic development of Ghana.

The absence of agreed relations with Togoland does not mean that there has been no economic cooperation with country. In the course of a visit to Togoland last January by a Yugoslav Good Will Mission headed by Sergej Krajger, member of

the Federal Executive Council, both sides expressed their willingness to develop various forms of economic cooperation to the greatest possible extent. The other day, a delegation of a Belgrade enterprise, "Energoprojekt", signed a contract in Togoland providing for Yugoslav enterprises to build a hydro-electric power, plant the first in that country, and several other economic and industrial projects in Togoland. Cooperation with Togoland is only in its initial stage, but ample opportunities for cooperation in both the economic and technical fields promise an early expansion.

Yugoslavia established diplomatic relations with Liberia in September 1959, but even before that, in April 1959, a Yugoslav economic delegation visited that country in order to study possibilities for economic cooperation. During a visit to Yugoslavia in September 1960 of a Liberian economic delegation, headed by Stephen Tolbert, State Secretary for Trade and Economics, agreements on trade, navigation and economic cooperation, and another on scientific and technical cooperation were signed here. These were the first economic agreements Yugoslavia had signed with a West African country. Under them Yugoslavia imports from Liberia iron and manganese ore, rubber, coffee, cocoa and other agricultural products, and exports to that country various industrial goods and equipment. Yugoslav enterprises are to build and equip in Liberia a slaughter house, a fruit juice processing factory and a fish processing factory.

Economic cooperation with Guinea is developing within the framework of a trade and payments agreement signed in November 1960, one year after the two countries established diplomatic relations, and within the scope of an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation concluded somewhat later. The first agreement has regulated trade on the basis of the nation's preference, with payment based on clearing. The agreement on scientific and technical cooperation provides for Yugoslavia to send Guinea technical documentation, to grant her patents and licences and technical material, to undertake the training of her technical personnel, to extend assistance for research work and the organization of scientific and technical institutes. The agreement also provides for an exchange of experts and experiences, and for cooperation in scientific

research and other fields. Yugoslavia is helping Guinea as far as she is able, to overcome her backwardness and build up the country; 40 Yugoslav teachers are working in secondary and technical schools in Guinea, helping to train Guinean technical staff, and a group of Yugoslav engineers and technicians are engaged in the drawing up of the town plan of Conakry. Possibilities are now being examined for sending more experts to Guinea. Furthermore, Yugoslavia has granted Guinea a credit for building some of the projects envisaged in her three-year plan of development. Yugoslav economic enterprises are to take part in the construction of these projects. Yugoslavia is to build industrial plants in Guinea: a brick kiln, a furniture factory, a factory for agricultural machinery, a factory for steel constructions and another for fruit juices. In Conakry, negotiations are in progress on the construction of five smaller hydro-electric power plants, a medium-size ship-building yard and on a delivery of ocean-going merchant vessels for the needs of the Guinean fleet. The value of the contracted trade exchange in both ways is estimated at about eight million dollars. (Yugoslav exports to Guinea are chiefly metal and pharmaceutical products, products of the electro-industry, dyes and lacquers, various machinery, small vessels, cement, timber, textiles, ready-made clothes, etc., while imports from Guinea include coffee, bananas, palm products, leather, sesame, pineapples, etc.).

Although economic cooperation with these countries is only in its initial stages, it has tended from the very beginning towards a high level of economic coordination and assistance, in accordance with the concrete requirements and conditions of that area. There is a mutually shared belief that there are extensive opportunities for establishing more lasting economic relations especially with Ghana, Guinea and Togoland, in view of the fact that Yugoslav industry is in a position to supply these countries with capital goods and ships, and that Yugoslavia is willing to grant them technical and scientific assistance and financial facilities.

There is no doubt that President Tito's present visit to the countries of South-West Africa, apart from its enormous political significance, will also mark a new and significant stage in the development of mutual economic relations.

Urgent Questions before U. N. General Assembly

By Dj. JERKOVIĆ

BOTH FORMALLY and in content, the second part of the 15th Session of the UN General Assembly, which began on March 7, is a continuation of the first part, the only difference being that it is working in a reduced compass — in only three of the seven committees of the General Assembly. But the agenda includes some of the most important problems of the whole session, and for this reason no less is expected from this, the second part of the session, than was achieved by the first part.

As is known, the debate on disarmament was not concluded in December, and thus this vital problem, which has for years been the crucial one of peace in the world, will again be

subject of discussion at the meetings of the First Committee. It is true that many delegations, particularly those of the Western, countries will be inclined to avoid or postpone a broad, comprehensive discussion of this problem, holding that in the present stage it would be more useful to discuss it within a limited circle and at technical level. However, many other delegations do not agree with such a method of dealing with this acute problem, which has long been ready for step-by-step settlement. Even if it is decided whether or not to postpone the debate, it will not be possible to evade lively discussion, which will bring this problem into the foreground of the whole session, as it fully deserves. Many delegations which would

like to see the disarmament issue given the place it deserves and at least an approach made to its solution, are quite willing to accept, as an alternative to a wide debate at the second part of the session, the convening of an emergency session of the General Assembly on disarmament in the immediate future. As can be seen from these opposing intentions and proposals, the decision will not be an easy one, nor will the discussions run smoothly. Accordingly, it may be assumed that there will either be a debate at the present session, or an emergency session of the Assembly because of the importance of the problem and the interest displayed in its constructive solution by the whole world and the representatives of numerous countries.

At the same time, the disarmament problem is bound to be discussed in separate, partial aspects, on account of the marked interest of the African delegations. So far these delegations have shown less direct interest in the problem of general disarmament, and have attached primary importance to schemes for eliminating from African soil the armament race and the cold war, as well as their secondary phenomena — nuclear experiments, the system of military bases, etc. Although African policy has not placed these schemes outside the wider, general aspect of the problem, it nevertheless lays special emphasis on its regional framework, which can be regarded as an interesting initiative for the partial solution of a universal problem. So far, not much headway has been made in this direction, both on account of the insufficient engagement of the African group of countries, and of the lack of understanding among other delegations of such an approach to the disarmament problem in general, and particularly in the conditions of almost complete standstill at which the solving of the whole disarmament problem has been for some years. But it is certain partial measures will be intensified, especially if this standstill is protracted, and this is by no means in contradiction with efforts to accelerate the settlement of the main issue, the problem of general disarmament.

As during the first part of the session, it will be realized this time too that in addition to disarmament there is the colonial question: the problem of colonialism in its widest form and also in its individual concrete aspects. The Anti-Colonial Declaration, adopted in December, signified an important moral and political victory of the anti-colonial forces at the 15th session, but in the opinion of many delegations it is imperative that this Declaration should be backed up by concrete decisions and measures providing for its implementation, and the application of the accepted principles on the immediate abolition of colonialism. In accordance with this, a plan has already been prepared providing for the General Assembly to fix the short possible time limits for the granting of independence to all the remaining colonies and, at the same time, to define certain indispensable measures which would ensure that such independence would be factual and not just formal. These measures include the right of all peoples in the colonies, until they are granted independence, to send their direct representatives to all UN bodies in the capacity of accredited observers, the granting of political amnesty, the granting of full democratic freedom of action for all political organizations, and the holding of democratic general elections under UN supervision in the present colonies.

There is a formal procedural and legal political basis in the Afro-Asian Resolution for the adoption of this decision. It is to be hoped that the political temperature which prevailed during the first part of the 15th session will be maintained throughout its second part, as this should make it possible,

following the adoption of the Anti-Colonial Declaration to take the step that should naturally follow it.

The proposals for assistance to the new countries of Africa, which have been included in the agenda of the session in several different variants, deal with a special aspect of colonialism, since they are aimed at the elimination of one of the most formidable consequences of colonial domination in Africa. One cannot foretell what place these proposals will be given at the session, but in any case the fate and the light in which African matters will be discussed and resolved will primarily depend on the will and interest of the African delegations. A growing number of delegations are inclined to leave the initiative in these matters to Africa herself, for apart from being the most interested party, she is sufficiently mature politically to be able to determine along which lines African problems should be solved. What then remains for many delegations to do is merely to endorse the proposals for the settlement of African problems on the basis of African formulae, and to see that they put into effect as soon as possible.

The third crucial subject of discussion at the session will certainly be the Congo problem, which has been unsuccessfully debated at a number of sessions of the Security Council, at the autumn emergency session, and at the first part of the 15th session of the General Assembly. In fact, owing to the present scope of the crisis in the Congo, this subject will be in the limelight in the second part of the session, which ought to exert all its efforts to bring about an early end to this dangerous crisis.

Belgian intervention, supported by Belgium's many friends in NATO, has not for a moment been interrupted or reduced since last July. The Secretary-General and the Mission of

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the United Nations, who have displayed an extraordinary lack of will to comply with the precise decisions of the UN, to remove effectively from the Congo the Belgians and all foreign intervention, and to help the legal representatives and national forces of that country to settle affairs and relations at home, have not changed their attitude, despite the repeated decisions of the Security Council and the growing criticism and revolt of Africa and the whole world against this attitude of the Secretary-General. Even after the recent compromising yet sufficiently plain directive of the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the Mission of the UN in the Congo have maintained their attitude of indifference towards the Belgians, who are defying and ignoring the decisions and demands of the Council.

In dealing with the tragic and dangerous crisis in the Congo, the present session of the General Assembly should not have any difficulty in adopting clear and energetic measures to force Belgium to withdraw from the Congo and thus make it possible to settle conditions there. Consequently, in spite of all the disappointments experienced hitherto it appears reasonable to expect that the UN, by utilizing all the means it has at its disposal according to the Charter, will make possible a final approach to the consolidation of conditions in the Congo, in accordance with the legitimate rights of that country and the repeated resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

However, as in similar questions, the decisions of the General Assembly on the crisis in the Congo will primarily

depend on the strength and scope of African independent policy, which shoulders most of the burden of this as well as other anti-colonial struggles. To be more concrete, it depends above all on more coordinated activity on the part of the independent forces of Africa and Asia than has been the case in the earlier stages of the Congo crisis and in similar circumstances, when a certain lagging behind of the Asian forces was noticeable, and was not without its effect.

From the point of view of direct East-West relations, the resumption of the 15th session of the General Assembly is especially interesting owing to the fact that it is taking place at a time when both sides have clearly expressed a desire for contact and discussion on mutual differences. This should be reflected in the session, provided mutual recriminations made in the days of tense relations between the two sides are forgotten. This should also be reflected on debates on other matters. However, it is hard to foretell to what extent and in what manner the new tendencies in East-West relations will influence the debates on these and other questions. If matters are placed in the proper order, the session will tend to the lessening of tension and distance between East and West, and to a constructive solution of the colonial problems, the crisis in the Congo and generally all matters relating to the underdeveloped and unequal parts of the world. This combined programme of political action is not only the best but the only programme which adequately reflects the requirements of the contemporary world — and the only path leading to final pacification.

The Tananarive Round Table Conference

THE ROUND table at Tananarive brought together those who have been apostrophized in the recent events in the Congo as breakers of national unity, liquidators of political opponents and adherents to alien policy: Joseph Kasavubu, who used his prerogative as head of the state to spurn the constitution and legalize political and physical violence; Tshombe, Kalonji, Ileo and other usurpers and self-appointed leaders who subordinated the interests of the Congo to their own appetites and questionable ambitions of "statemanship".

Convened at a juncture when the legitimate government at Stanleyville, the independent African countries and many others, are making efforts to carry into effect the Security Council's resolution, which lays down the immediate withdrawal of the Belgians as the basic precondition for the normalization of conditions in the Congo, the Tanariva Conference set itself two precisely outlined tasks: to legalize the usurping regimes in various parts of the Congo, and to thwart the constructive actions of the United Nations there.

The dismembering of the Congo into a number of states within the state would, undoubtedly, serve a twofold aim: first, ensure foreign political and economic domination in those parts of the Congo where the presence of colonial quislings makes it still possible and, second, to sanction the presence of these quislings in some way or another and to present them as the representatives of Congolese political aspirations. Although the negotiators at the round table tried persistently

to prove that the Congo's internal structure disallowed a unitary form of government and tried to invest the dismembering of the Congo with the character of a division based on democratic and economic criteria, they did not succeed in persuading anyone that the disunion of the Congolese people and a separatist policy were in the interests of the Congo's independence. In Africa where the motto, divide and rule, was fully implemented for centuries, the Tshombe method of feeding on carrion is too compromised to conceal its real essence and its ultimate goal.

The concocting of plots against Stanleyville and the United Nations (as it ought to be in the Congo) and harangues against the independent African countries which conduct a genuinely independent policy, fully reveal on whose account and with what aims the negotiators gathered at Tananarive.

The paralyzing of the work of the legal constitutional institutions and the absence of the legal representatives from Stanleyville, whose presence would in any case be inconceivable at a conference of such composition and with such aims, deprived the motley crew at Tananariva of any legal right to represent the Congo or the Congolese People. The resolutions and agreements at the round table will merely serve as new material for the dossiers of the politicians who have made the interests of the nation subservient to the interests of the interventionists, and merely constitute another attempt to deepen the present Congolese crisis.

The Addis Ababa Conference

— Activity of the U. N. Economic Commission for Africa —

By Marijan BARIŠIĆ

AT ITS Third Session the Economic Commission for Africa has fully justified its existence and its role, for as the only international Pan-African organization it has shown a constructive method for the economic decolonization of Africa. It is just its Pan-African character which has become even more manifest this year, for the Commission has admitted as members sixteen new African states which had achieved independence in 1960 and became members of the United Nations Organization. In the Economic Commission, which includes thirty-one countries, the African countries are in the overwhelming majority, while five seats are held by former European colonial states: Belgium, France, Portugal, Spain and Great Britain.

The economic situation of the African countries can be designated with slight variations, by the following characteristics: a backward agriculture, nomadic livestock raising, industry limited to production of raw materials (mining), limited processing industry, production and foreign trade directed to the metropolises and in the hands of their big companies, monetary and banking systems and monetary reserves mostly in the hands of the metropolises, predominantly in the franc area and the pound sterling area.

The political independence of the African countries opens the way for the discussion of all questions of economic independence, and it is obvious that the process of their economic emancipation has only begun. The struggle for economic independence and the elimination of backwardness is a unified process which will attain full importance only if the African countries are able to take full advantage of their own natural wealth to promote their own economic progress, and to pursue an independent trade and financial policy.

It is for these reasons that the problem of the economic decolonization of Africa was the dominant feature of this year's session of the Economic Commission for Africa. Thus the Commission is becoming not only the centre of economic activity and co-operation among the African countries in their efforts to free themselves from their social and economic backwardness and to liquidate colonialism, but a constructive factor in the stabilization of new relations throughout the world as a firm basis for the strengthening of peaceful co-operation.

The character of the efforts of the African countries in the Commission was best shown in the debates that dealt with a number of problems concerning Africa's economic development, as well as in the resolutions and decisions on further work. The division of Africa into monetary zones,

the unequal position of the African associate-member countries in the European Common Market, the control of their foreign trade by companies in the metropolises etc. was attributed by the African countries to the long colonial rule and the reflection of the contemporary aspects of neocolonial exploitation, and to a wish to keep the development of the African countries on the level of raw material producers. Regarding the question of international measures to be taken to prevent the fluctuation of raw material prices, all the African countries were more or less unanimous. The setting-up of various compensation funds, and the conclusion of long-term contracts to stabilize raw material prices was demanded, while several delegations, including the U. A. R., Guinea, and Ghana, pointed out the need for a proper solution of these problems by accelerating industrialization and the diversification of production.

Two resolutions were adopted, one instructing the Economic Commission's Executive Secretary to convene, jointly with the respective UN organs, a conference of the African countries in 1961, with a view to investigating measures for the stabilization of raw material prices, and the other supporting the work of the group of experts of the ECOSOC Foreign Trade Committee, whose task it is to study the question of compensatory financing of the differences in raw material prices.

Both the European integration zones, EEZ and EFTA, were the subject of long debates and sharp criticism. The delegations of Ghana, the U. A. R., Nigeria, Guinea and others pointed out the unfavourable consequences of European integration for long-term plans of Africa's economic development, especially for its industrialization, for the decrease of inter-African trade, and for the strengthening of Africa's economic relations with other continents. It was stressed that the two European integration groups were trying to divide the African countries into two economic blocs, to maintain discrimination and to impede economic and social development in Africa.

As a measure of self-defence, the African countries proposed various steps, including the setting-up of a common African market and of an African Development Bank, the conclusion of inter-African bilateral and multilateral agreements on commercial and economic co-operation, the forming of a permanent ECA Committee for trade, regional development of industry, development of transport and transport lines between the African states etc. The Commission adopted a number of resolutions by which the Secretariat of the Commission is

trusted with the task of preparing the necessary meetings and of making a preliminary study of the questions involved.

In the field of broader economic investigation two resolutions were passed: a resolution on research into the natural resources of the African continent in co-operation with all the interested UN organs and specialized agencies and on the convening of a conference in 1961 to deal with this question, and a resolution on the preliminary study of the power sources of Africa.

The resolution on the investigation of the economic and social consequences of racial discrimination in Africa is of particular social and political importance. It is characteristic of the relations with the colonial powers in the Commission that a resolution objecting to the depreciation of the French language in the Secretariat of the Commission was rejected by the majority of the African countries. This afforded the Secretariat support and at the same time showed that Africa was independent of the European languages.

Another significant feature regarding the balance of power in the Commission and the intentions of the colonial powers was the rejection of the demand that all European metropolitan countries should be excluded from the Commission and all the still dependent territories in Africa should be included in it. Although the majority of the African delegations voted for the exclusion of the European colonial powers from

the Commission, the resolution did not obtain the necessary majority of votes, in consequence of the opposition of the European countries.

A Yugoslav delegation attended the Third Session in Addis Ababa as observers. The Yugoslav delegates emphasized the complexity of the economic and social problems to be dealt with by the Commission, which were the result of colonialism in Africa. The world community, especially the industrially developed countries should, in their own interests, render financial aid to the African countries. All forms of financial assistance: bilateral, multilateral, and particularly assistance through the United Nations, should be increased as soon as possible. But, as emphasized also by the African delegations, it was important that this assistance should be given without any political conditions and its aim should be to help the African countries to achieve economic independence in the shortest possible time. The Yugoslav delegation mentioned the damage which the policy of integration zones in Europe might cause the economies of other countries, and suggested that solutions should be sought to promote world economic co-operation. It should be recalled that at the Fifteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly Yugoslavia was among the proposers of a resolution which called for the strengthening of the role of the Economic Commission for Africa.

Brazil's New Vistas

By N. OPAČIĆ

WHEN JANIO QUADROS, the "new man" nominated by the Right and elected by the Left, became President of Brazil on January 31 at midnight, many outside observers anticipated that he would give quite a different aspect to the internal and external policy of his country. Interest in his ideas and policy was the more keen as Brazil, with her 60 million inhabitants and the most advanced industry in Latin America, is the most important factor in that part of the world, and her development cannot but have wide repercussions on the general trends and tendencies in social, political and economic life of that continent.

President Quadros took office under by no means favourable circumstances. It is true that his predecessor Kubitschek had done much for Brazil's internal development. Among other things, he built a miraculous city — Brasília — in the heart of the jungle and gave a powerful impetus to industrial development. But by his overloaded programmes of economic expansion he pushed the country into inflation, and allowed corruption to take deep root in the administration, the economy and the Government, so that this evil became the primary problem in the state.

Quadros has inherited a heavy burden of debt: at the moment of the changeover in the Presidential Palace, Brazil's liabilities at home and abroad amounted to some four billion dollars. The wide field of social problems, especially land reform calling for the necessary radical reforms on the basis of structural changes, has been almost untouched. Economic stabilization

and the maintenance of the high rate of economic expansion — these are the two foremost, parallel, and at the same time contradictory tasks facing Quadros.

Kubitschek was least successful in his famous "Pan-American Operation" of co-ordinating regional efforts in the economic development of Latin America. This painful problem has proved difficult to solve under the existing complex of inter-American relations and in consideration of the dominant economic, political and strategic interests of the industrially superior neighbour in the North, the United States. This system of relationships has hampered the freedom of action of Latin-American countries and restricted their efforts at reforming their economic, and social development, and at adjusting it to their national requirements. Within these limits, the foreign policies of Latin-American countries could not always keep abreast of their national interests and those of the contemporary world, nor were they in a position to break out of the regional sphere and find their proper place in wider field of international activity.

But in spite of this unfortunate heritage, Quadros introduced a number of qualitative changes in his country's policy during the first few weeks of his term of office, putting forward new and fresh ideas, and proclaiming his intention to win for Brazil an adequate place, voice and influence in international affairs. If the significance and scope of his initial measures are understood properly, it must be concluded that his programme marks a courageous break with conservative traditions, and

is a new political concept founded on modern, constructive and democratic ideas.

Janio Quadros has chosen the best way to realize his aims: an attitude of greater independence, orientation towards wider international co-operation, freedom of action in choosing means and friends, and an autonomous stand not only in dealing with inter-American problems, but also concerning other major international issues.

President Quadros first moves have given sufficient indications to the policy this biggest Latin-American country intends to follow:

He instructed the Brazilian UN delegation to declare themselves in favour of admitting the Chinese People's Republic to UN membership at the next General Assembly (never before has Brazil opposed the American veto on the admission of China to the world organization);

In his continental policy he proclaimed the principle of toleration and non-interference, and in keeping with this made known his decision to oppose any pressure brought to bear on Cuba and the regime of Fidel Castro by the United States and the Latin-American republics;

He made clear his opposition to the proposal of Guatemala to hold an inter-American consultative conference to discuss "the question of communist intervention from Cuba in other American republics";

He gave a very cold reception to the United States Government's draft of "Alliance for Progress";

He announced his intention of establishing diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, while the resumption of relations with the Soviet Union would be considered at a later date;

He indicated his intention of establishing economic co-operation with the East-European countries and was considering a trade arrangement with the German Democratic Republic;

He rejected the view of some Western countries which treated the Soviet Baltic republics of Lithuania, Estonia and Lethonia as "enslaved countries";

He invited President Tito to pay a state visit to Brazil in the course of this year.

These measures, indicate a clear-cut intention that Brazil should make her contribution to the easing of tension between

the blocs and the consolidation of peace in the world, by means of a more active and independent foreign policy. Despite the ideological prejudices held by Brazilian conservative quarters regarding the East-European countries, Quadros has resolutely opened the door to the East and embarked on the rapprochement of Brazilian diplomacy with the wide area of Afro-Asian and non-committed countries.

Quadros's concept of co-operation with all parts of the world regardless of ideological or bloc barriers is undoubtedly motivated by the immediate requirements of Brazil's economic development, but it certainly stems also from the realization that the country's national interests demand the liquidation of the cold war and the strengthening of independence, economic equality and progress in the underdeveloped countries. These interests are in keeping with the most progressive aspirations in the world today.

It is in this context that the strengthening of co-operation between Brazil and socialist Yugoslavia should be viewed. The invitation to President Tito has come by no means as an ordinary gesture of courtesy, but primarily as evidence of the new Brazilian President's high respect for Yugoslavia's independent role in international relations and for the policy of active coexistence generally. It would not be without significance if President Quadros, continuing along the path he has embarked upon, made even wider contacts and relations of peaceful co-operation with other leaders and countries of the non-bloc world, which have a favourable influence on the cause of peace and relaxation in the world.

In the field of internal development President Quadros has failed to make any move for the liquidation of the State-owned sector of economy, as demanded and expected by conservative circles in his country. In a series of measures taken to raise the productivity of labour and the level of the operation of the administration and economic apparatus, particularly noteworthy is his plan to introduce workers' representatives in the management bodies of big State-owned and semi-State-owned firms, such as the motor factories, steel factories, steel works and iron ore mines.

Naturally, the few weeks which have elapsed since the coming to office of President Quadros are too brief a period for his policy to acquire quite a definite shape and yield definite results, but already the above indications prove that under his leadership, Brazil has embarked upon the proper road

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REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

By Branko KUBOVIĆ

THE NEW PLAN for Yugoslavia's economic development in the period 1961—1965, in defining the basic course of development in various spheres of economic and social life, allots a significant place to the regional aspect of this development. The view is that regional development is one of the spheres to be treated separately in the plan, and shaped by special social measures and instruments.

It is generally known that the utilization of both natural and human resources within the widest possible territorial scope, along with harmonious and diversified regional development and enlarged markets, is an important factor in the speeded-up progress of every national economy.

But when the problems of the regional aspect of economic and social development in the conditions ruling in Yugoslavia are analyzed, their importance is enhanced by certain specific characteristics of Yugoslavia: her institutions; her systematic methods for guiding economic and social development; her great geographical, climatic and natural contrasts; the different conditions for the development of her various regions and the considerable differences in the level of economic development between them.

Yugoslavia is a country of many nationalities, in which the principle of the equality of all national groups and people's republics, including material equality, has been achieved.

In this connection the most important role was played by the intensity of industrialization in the people's republics, and the results achieved prior to the adoption of the plan for the period from 1961 to 1965 show that the republics which had been economically less developed after the war have now reached a higher than average rate of industrial growth. This appears from the following data:

	Total per capita value of production in 1947	Annual rate of indu- strial growth from 1948 to 1960
Yugoslav average	about 70,400. — dinars	10.7
People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	„ 50,100.— „	13.0
People's Republic of Macedonia	„ 47,700.— „	10.9
People's Republic of Montenegro	„ 36,900.— „	17.2

The specific character of the regional aspect in Yugoslavia is also due to her communal system. The communes are the basic territorial units which, being established on the basis of decentralization, control independently the whole social and economic life on their own territories, within the framework of uniform and general social norms and economic proportions. Thus it is their concern to care for the living standard of their

inhabitants, whose level is one of the basic objectives of the building of socialism. These functions of the communes are the more successful the stronger their material base is. As there are communes on whose territories the level of economic development is rather low, the planned pace of economic development takes into account the necessity of not only creating adequate material bases for the communal system in general, but of providing the economically weaker communes with such bases in particular.

Actually, the problems of regional development are especially marked in Yugoslavia owing to the great differences between the level of economic development in her various regions, which is a serious obstacle in increasing the pace of her general economic progress.

These differences are best illustrated by the following statistics of the per capita national product at the beginning of the period covered by the previous plan, in various parts of Yugoslavia:

Per Capita National Product in 1956

a) Yugoslav average	about	95,000
b) All economically under- developed areas	„	55,000

seperately

The District of Kosovo and Metohia	about	42,000
The Territory of Montenegro	„	56,000
The underdeveloped areas n Bosnia and Herzegovina	„	55,000
The underdeveloped areas in Serbia	„	49,000
The underdeveloped areas in Croatia	„	62,000

c) All economically developed Areas	about	114,000
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seperately

The Territory of Slovenia	„	175,000
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Thus it is understandable that the new plan for economic development should emphasize that special attention should be paid to the best territorial distribution of the productive forces in the coming period, along with special efforts to raise the development of the underdeveloped areas. In fact, there is a need for continuing such efforts, since as far as adequate and equal regional development is concerned, there have not yet been achieved decisive results in eliminating the backward-

ness of the underdeveloped countries and in removing the great differences in economic development between the various regions.

The basic principles of the new five-year plan are that the economically underdeveloped areas of the country should utilize to the greatest possible extent their material potential as well as their manpower, with a view to reaching a rate of economic growth higher than in the other parts of the country, and higher than in the previous period.

Such relations in the progress of the economically developed and underdeveloped areas of the country could not be achieved without a planned course of development in the underdeveloped areas. To speed up the rate of economic growth in the underdeveloped areas it is necessary that the whole community, including the federation, the people's republics, and the people's committees, should give their support and take appropriate measures. The basic methods to be applied in the period from 1961 to 1965 will differ from the former ones. They should solve more speedily and efficiently than before the vital questions of development in these areas, so as to raise the level of their whole economic development. The basic course of this development is to stimulate industrialization in them, especially where there exist raw material sources whose utilization is needed for the economic development of the whole country.

At the same time it will be necessary to enlarge the non-economic branches of activity in these areas at a more rapid pace than before, and to build up a range of services and activities for the training of qualified personnel, for the raising of the level of technology for the setting-up of investment programmes, for quicker and cheaper building construction etc. Thus the preconditions for a successful solution of the crucial questions of development in these areas will be created.

An important measure, which should contribute in a new way to the achievement of these tasks, is the setting up of a federal fund for the development of economically underdeveloped areas. In the long run this is expected to be a basic supplementary measure (supplementary in relation to the existing regular financial resources of the central and decentralized funds) through which the federation will hasten the development of the underdeveloped areas of the country.

This fund will amount to some 170 milliard dinars in the coming five years. It will be secured by the Federation from the central resources contained in the General Investment Funds. Financial means will be allotted through loans to the republics whose territories include economically underdeveloped areas, on the understanding that the republics contribute at least 30 per cent of the sums required from their own financial means. Thus it may be expected that the underdeveloped areas will obtain up to some 220—250 milliard dinars of supplementary financial resources to accelerate their own development. Direct allotment of funds to individual underdeveloped areas will be made through loans. It is provided that these long-term credits may be granted at a low rate of interest and with favourable terms in general.

The federal fund referred to will gradually acquire financial independence with the inflow of annual payments, while the financial means obtained from the General Investment Funds will not have to be repaid.

The basic purpose of these resources from the Fund is of a specific nature. The plan stipulates that they should serve primarily for the building of projects of the processing industry and secondarily for the promotion of agriculture, forestry, local transport, tourist trade and handicrafts. The fund may

also be used to finance technical assistance (the working out of investment programmes and projects, the training of personnel etc. and non-economic activities projects of the social standard).

The Federal Plan defines the areas situated in the compact geographic belt covering the whole territory of the People's Republics of Macedonia and Montenegro, furthermore the whole District of Kosovo and Metohia in the People's Republic of Serbia with her southern and south-western regions, the southern and western parts in the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Posavina district, and certain parts of Dalmatia, Lika, Banija and Kordun in the People's Republic of Croatia, as economically underdeveloped areas for whose progress financial resources will be allotted from the fund.

The new plan also ensures the continuity of measures already taken for the development of the underdeveloped areas. Thus in the period from 1961 to 1965 the completion of all projects on the basis of guaranteed investments (investments guaranteed for the development of underdeveloped areas in the previous period) as well as of all other projects whose financing was begun in the previous period, will be financed by the central General Investment Funds on unchanged terms.

Moreover the plan stipulates that in the allotments of regular loans from the General Investment Funds applicants for loans from underdeveloped areas should be given priority inasmuch as their projects satisfy the criteria of profitability.

To these federal measures should be added the various measures and forms of assistance the people's republics will render to their own underdeveloped areas, and the care the people's committees will take of their own economically underdeveloped communes.

Finally, the latest profound changes in Yugoslavia's economic system will act in keeping with these tendencies. Within the scope of the various measures to further the system of the distribution of earnings and the development of socialist relations, the financial resources of all decentralized funds will increase, while the underdeveloped areas will be given certain facilities in respect of the regular obligations of the organs of self-management towards the community.

During the coming period the development of the underdeveloped areas will be constantly measured and controlled. It will be analyzed by the federal and republican organs from time to time and — if necessary — measures will be taken to achieve the proportions of development laid down in the new plan for the areas involved.

Viewed from the aspect of average annual rate of economic growth, it is anticipated that the rate will increase in the economically underdeveloped areas more rapidly than in other parts of the country, as appears from the following estimate:

Rate of Growth in 1961—1965		
Yugoslav average	about	11.4
Underdeveloped areas	"	14.0
Other areas	"	11.0

By this rate of growth the differences in the level of development between the economically developed and other areas would be lessened by the end of 1965. If the per capita value of the national product is taken as the indicator of development, its increase in the underdeveloped areas would be more than 80 per cent as compared with 1960, and in the other areas it will be about 60 per cent. The basic intention of the new plan would thus be achieved.

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President Tito in Africa

AFRICA THE SCENE OF FATEFUL HISTORICAL EVENTS

— PRESIDENT TITO'S SPEECH BEFORE THE GHANA PARLIAMENT —

During his stay in Ghana, President Tito paid a visit to the Ghana Parliament on March 2. He was the first foreign statesman to be offered the opportunity of speaking in the Ghana Parliament since Ghana proclaimed her independence four years ago. President Tito made the following points in his speech:

The destiny of the world cannot be shaped today by general staffs or diplomatic manoeuvres behind the scenes

The present situation in the world is characterized by an extremely serious aggravation of international relations and complete uncertainty as regard their further development. Perhaps in no phase after the war has the world been faced with such uncertainty as it is today. Conflicting views between groups of states and between progressive and reactionary forces regarding the ways and methods to be adopted for solving the principle problems inherited from the Second World War and from a more distant past or which have emerged in the post-war period, are leading towards an ever more dangerous aggravation of the situation. The basic causes of this aggravation of the international atmosphere are well known. We have repeatedly emphasised that there exist certain bellicose people, particularly in certain countries in the West, who still wish to solve international problems from a position of strength. They are too much preoccupied with their plans to achieve a superiority in armaments and often emphasise that, in case of war, they could immediately deal a death blow to their opponent. They forget, however, what could happen to them. Moreover, they do not pay any attention to the public opinion of the world, which resolutely demands peace. The protagonists of the use of force do not understand the spirit of the times and the turning-point reached by history, nor do they understand the changes which have occurred in the consciousness of people after the second world catastrophe. The times of Wilhelm, Hitler, Mussolini and others have passed. The fate of the world cannot be decided any more by general staffs or by means of diplomatic trickery behind the scenes. Millions of people have emerged on the scene of the world political stage, and they do not permit any more that a handful of irresponsible bellicose people should play with their fates. Those who see a solution only in the use of force should take this into account.

The causes of the crises affecting mankind in the post-war period are to be found in the tendencies to dominate and in the attempts to maintain relations of colonial dependence or to limit and reduce to a mere formality, under new forms, the freedom that the new independent states have won with great difficulty. For this reason the question of the liquidation of colonialism in all its aspects has become one of the most urgent tasks facing the contemporary world. Past experience has shown that colonialism bears in itself a constant threat of armed-conflicts as far as the colonial peoples are concerned, it means not only the greatest poverty, due to merciless exploitation, but it also prevents their development in general.

We are today witnesses of two opposite processes characterising the ceaseless struggle between the old and the new, between the reactionary and the progressive, between the policy of brute force and the tendencies towards liberation from colonialism. While, on the one hand, the system of classical colonialism is in a process of disintegration, the colonial powers, as well as other powers favourably inclined towards them; are making constant efforts to check this process, to undermine

the national independence of individual countries which has been recently proclaimed, to strip this independence of all its essential elements and to allow these states to exist only within the shadow of foreign domination. In this respect certain colonial powers go so far as to ignore and trample the principle of self-determination of peoples as formulated in general terms by the Atlantic Charter, which they and the representatives of certain colonial powers accepted at the moment in history when they were defending the national independence of their own countries against nazi-fascist aggression.

The disintegration of the colonial system and the establishment of new independent states constitute an inevitable and natural process which has been developing irresistibly almost on all continents in contemporary history. We are witnessing now one of the latest stages of this process in Africa. Today almost forty new countries, whose peoples have succeeded in establishing their own states at the end of the Second World War and later, participate in international life. However, the success of anticolonial movements is not reflected only by the number of countries which have freed themselves from classical colonialism, but also by the general recognition by the contemporary world of the fact that this system has become obsolete. We should not lose sight of the fact that the Charter of the United Nations, owing to the policies of certain great powers and the conditions prevailing in international relations at that time, did not adopt definite and clear attitudes with regard to the liquidation of colonialism and recognition of the right of colonial peoples to full independence. Today, however, the historical necessity of the final liquidation of colonialism has been recognised as a result of the powerful strivings of colonial peoples and thanks to the role of new states and all other peoples. The Declaration proposed by African and Asian countries, and adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December last year, with the exception of only nine colonial powers and powers favourably inclined towards them, not only reflects precisely these strivings, but, in its essence, it further develops the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in harmony with the requirements of our times. Having this in mind, two basic tasks arise today, in my view, in connexion with the liquidation of colonialism.

The first task is to grant effective assistance to the peoples still under colonial administration in order to enable them to become independent and fully equal in international relations as soon as possible.

The second task is to extend assistance to newly independent peoples, in order to enable them to strengthen and consolidate their independence and to embark, as soon as possible, on the road leading to the solution of their complex economic, social and other problems, which are a heavy legacy of the colonial past with a view to giving full substance to their independence.

The realisation of these tasks would be simple, if the strivings of peoples towards emancipation did not encounter not only a lack of understanding but also a concealed or open opposition on the part of colonial powers and highly developed countries. Making use of acquired positions and relying on their material and other advantages, these powers are trying, without choosing means, to arrest or to prevent the necessary historical process of liberation. Such attempts lead to conflicts and create local hotbeds which, under the condition of the cold war, constitute a constant threat to world peace. I have in mind here, in the first place, the extremely dangerous hotbeds that the colonialists have created on this great Continent.

Today not only the peoples of Africa, but also all the freedom-loving nations and people of the world are profoundly horrified and alarmed by the developments in the Congo, where, through the brutal murder of the legitimate Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba and other political leaders, those who have usurped power and their Belgian colonialist masters have committed a crime without precedent in recent history.

The Congo, Algeria, Angola, the South African Union and Laos are danger spots

The same applies to the bloody epic of the Algerian people, who are now in the seventh year of their liberation war for the realisation of the elementary right to self-determination and life in freedom.

An extremely dangerous example of reactionary tendencies which still operate on the African Continent is also the ruthless policy of oppression practiced by Portuguese colonialists in Angola. These colonialists still maintain in their colonial possessions a system of slavery, which constitutes an open insult to the whole of mankind. By proclaiming their colonies to be integral parts of the metropolitan country, the Portuguese colonialists — who seem to believe that we still live in the epoch of slave trade — publicly deny to colonial peoples not only the right to self-determination but also to an existence worthy of a human being in general.

A similar example of brutal colonial relationship is provided by the unscrupulous policy of racial discrimination pursued by the Government of the Union of South Africa, whose grave consequences manifested themselves in a tragic manner last year. The existence of similar hotbeds in other parts of the world, such as Laos, West Irian etc., is alarming in the same way.

These and similar hotbeds, created by intervention from outside, threaten the already unstable peace of the world. We have, therefore, emphasised that the extension of cold war conflicts to former and present colonial areas unavoidably leads to a dangerous aggravation of international relations. Because, under the conditions of the prevailing division of the world, there is a growing tendency to approach the solution of the problems of the liberation of colonial peoples and consolidation of the independence of new states from the angle of preserving or acquiring positions in the cold war. All this shows down the process of liquidation of colonialism and hampers the realisation of the basic strivings of two-thirds of mankind, who still live on the verge of a bare living minimum. There cannot be any genuine coexistence without the complete and final liquidation of colonialism and without the elimination of inequality. It is even impossible to envisage cooperation and coexistence, if, at the same time, the existence of a whole series of peoples is denied.

The newly liberated states — an active factor of the present day

Today it is no more possible to use the language of the beginning of the twentieth century when speaking of the colonial problem, or the language which was used in the course or immediately after the Second World War; nor can this problem be dealt with as one of the questions which are periodically mentioned in the solemn declarations of great powers. The peoples who have freed themselves from colonialism, or are on the road towards liberation, have taken their place as an active factor on the stage of contemporary history. No decisions about their fate can be made without them any more. It would be naive to believe that the liquidation of colonialism depends on the good will of colonial powers or that these powers give something to anyone when they are compelled to withdraw under the pressure of the liberation movement or the world public opinion. It is just as unrealistic to believe that international relations can be consolidated without the recognition of the genuine and full equality of all peoples. The liquidation of colonialism and the achievement of full independence and equality under contemporary conditions are of such significance that the attitude of each individual country and of each political movement in the world towards these questions shows to what an extent someone is devoted to peace and to the policy of international understanding based on equality. It is quite obvious that the problem of definite liquidation of colonialism is most closely connected with the elimination of the grave consequences of colonialism in the economic and other fields. It is not due to a mere hazard that the areas of economically underdeveloped countries coincide with the regions which used to be under

colonial domination. But what do we see today? We see that the countries which have attained their independence are faced, from the very outset, with the greatest difficulties, because some colonial powers withdraw at the time of their departure not only their cadres, but they also withdraw and destroy everything which could be of use to the formerly dependent country, hoping to prevent thereby its independent economic development. Economic underdevelopment and the dependence of various countries and regions unavoidably engender conditions for interference from outside and for attempts to establish spheres of interest with all the dangerous and inevitable consequences. For this reason we feel that the recognition or realisation of independence constitutes one of the essential precondition for eliminating the heavy legacy of the colonial past. Genuine and full independence can be achieved and maintained only through the strengthening of the economy, training of domestic cadres and a persistent struggle for equality in international relations. And if our Yugoslav experience is to be of service to others who are facing similar problems today, I wish to say that we, in Yugoslavia, have exerted, throughout the post-war period, the greatest efforts for the purpose of developing and strengthening the economic basis of our society, of developing the productive forces and ensuring the economic independence of the country. The decisive role in this was played, as was the case during the war and our People's Revolution, by the enthusiasm of our people, their unity, their self-denial, their readiness to make sacrifices and their faith in their own forces. We had to take that road, as we knew that the political independence we had won would become empty and insecure if it was not based on the economic independence of the country. May I express the opinion that in this essential question also I find a real similarity between Yugoslavia and the newly liberated countries of Africa.

In order to build a firm and lasting political basis for peaceful and equal cooperation on a world scale, in order to facilitate a normal and rapid development of the world economy as a whole, it is imperative to orientate ourselves towards the solution of fundamental contradictions which are agitating the contemporary society. The first place among these contradictions is held by the tremendous unevenness in the degrees of economic and general development of various states. This is the consequence of historical development and is today one of the main causes of grave crises with which we are faced. A correct understanding and solution of these contradictions as well as efforts to bridge and gradually eliminate completely the gap which separates today vast regions of the world into highly developed and underdeveloped areas constitute a prerequisite for safeguarding peace and promoting general progress. Consequently, the granting of assistance to underdeveloped countries and regions, without any conditions and economic concessions, is an economic and moral imperative, and for the colonial peoples it would amount to a return of only a small part of what the metropolitan countries had extracted from their colonial possessions. The granting of such assistance would be useful both for the underdeveloped and developed countries, because contemporary economic development requires an increase of international economic exchanges and it is impossible to achieve this as long as vast regions of the world remain underdeveloped. All these problems of world significance find their fullest expression precisely on the soil of this Continent. We consider, therefore, that it is the duty of all states to extend, according to their possibilities, economic and technical assistance to African and all other peoples who need it.

As a country which won full national independence in the course of the People's Liberation Struggle, during the Second World War, Yugoslavia has consistently extended its support and assistance to all colonial peoples in their struggle for independence and equality. It has exerted active efforts in its foreign political activity and in various international forums to accelerate as much as possible the process of liberation of colonial peoples and to eliminate all the obstacles that the colonial powers are placing on the road leading to independence. Yugoslavia was particularly active whenever colonial policies have led to the outbreak of armed conflicts and to grave crises in different parts of the world, for instance in the case of the war in Indonesia, Indochina, and Algeria, the aggression against Egypt, etc. I feel that I am not exaggerating when I state that there is no colonial people to whom the new Yugoslavia has not lent its political and moral support in its struggle for freedom and independence. We shall continue to extend such aid.

Patrice Lumumba's heroic death has become the symbol of the Congolese people's struggle for freedom and independence.

In connexion with the problem of colonialism, I cannot help but refer particularly to the developments in the Congo, which provide a classical example of an attempt to maintain the colonial peoples in a subordinated and dependent position. What has recently happened in the Congo constitutes the tragedy of a people and the crudest interference from without in the internal affairs of this only recently liberated country with a view to safeguarding the positions of the colonialists and of those who support them, and of transforming that country into an obedient tool in the policy of cold war. This constitutes the gravest charge against those colonial powers which have created this situation as well as those who are supporting them in this. It is at the same time the gravest charge against the Belgian colonialists, both for what they had done there before the proclamation of independence and for what they have done deliberately later in organising the secession of provinces, rebellion and the overthrow of the legitimate Government, in preventing the functioning of the Parliament and in bringing to "power" their exponents and various usurpers of the type of Mobutu, Tshombe, Kalondji and the like. The culmination of this aggressive activity was the criminal murder of the Prime Minister of the legitimate Government of the Congo, Patrice Lumumba. The heroic death of this national leader, who had not — in the interest of his people — knuckled under the ruthless colonialists and their henchmen, has become the symbol of the struggle of the Congolese people for freedom, independence and the unity of the country. Already now the name of Patrice Lumumba represents an incentive and a fighting banner not only for the peoples of the Congo and Africa, but also of the whole world, in the fight against violence and domination of any sort.

During my voyage to your country I received reports about the tremendous indignation that this unheard-of crime had provoked among the peoples of all continents, including the peoples of many western countries. The death of Lumumba has profoundly moved the peoples of Yugoslavia, who are watching with adherence the methods which are being used today against the people of the Congo. All those responsible for this brutal act should draw a lesson from the unanimous reaction of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. This mighty voice of the world public opinion which has acted unanimously — and this has rarely happened in recent history — should not be underestimated by all those factors in the world who bear the responsibility both for the recent events in the Congo and for everything that might take place tomorrow, if an end is not put to the intervention of the colonialists and to the crimes of their exponents in that country.

The example of the Congo has shown again that the governments of certain countries, similarly to what happened before the Second World War, are giving their support to a policy of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of others, without hesitating, in this specific case, to overthrow the legitimate Government, to dissolve the constitutional institutions of the Congo and to arrest and assassinate the President of the said Government. In their political blindness the Belgian colonisers, relying on their allies, wish to place the international community, or at least one part of it, before a fait accompli and to bring about a situation where it would become impossible to return to the path of solving the crisis in the Congo in the spirit of the decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. In order to maintain their colonial privileges, they have encroached upon the independence and integrity of the Congo, without paying any attention to the fact that they were thereby jeopardizing peace in Africa and in the world at large.

Anti-communist slogans as a pretext for intervention

The Belgian colonialists and imperialist circles in the world have put forward the slogan of anti-communism as a pretext for aggression against the Congo. This is one of the drastic examples of the hypocrisy of colonialists and their underestimation of the political consciousness and maturity of all peoples, including their own. The Belgian colonialists and their foreign patrons are probably themselves aware of the fact that the slogans on communism in the Congo belong to the realm of cold war propaganda and constitute an attempt to conceal the actual aims. What disturbs them is an independent and free Congo. They are interested, first and foremost,

in a Belgian Congo — subjected to foreign domination, whose wealth the colonialists had exploited for almost a century.

It is known that the legitimate Government of Lumumba had actually requested the international Organisation to assist it in the implementation of the resolution of the Security Council. However, the organs and functionaries of the United Nations acted differently and did everything in their power to prevent the functioning of the said Government, while they did nothing to prevent the forcible prevention of the work of the Parliament, the usurping of power by the hirelings of Mobutu and the arrest of the legitimate Prime Minister and other members of the Government and Parliament. In this way they have greatly facilitated foreign intervention. At the same time, through various machinations in the General Assembly, Kasavubu's man was imposed as the representative of the Congo in the United Nations. The imposing of Kasavubu's representative and the ignoring of the representative of the legitimate Government of the Congo has opened the way to the most ruthless intervention of the colonialists. The appraisal that this machination had been aimed at further aggravating the crisis in the Congo proved to be right and the situation in that country became ever more dangerous. However, the organs of the United Nations continued to turn a deaf ear to the numerous warnings of the Yugoslav Government and governments of other countries. They turned a deaf ear even to such a minimum demand that the organs of the United Nations should take under their direct protection Lumumba and two members of his Government, whom Kasavubu had handed over to Tshombe, the notorious agent of the Belgian colonialists. The Secretary General of the United Nations and his organs, who have impaired the authority and prestige of the world Organisation, are to be blamed for this action. Hesitation and various manoeuvres at the present session of the Security Council on the question of the Congo have enabled the Belgian colonialists and their exponents and paid agents Kasavubu, Tshombe and Mobutu, to continue to murder the leading political personalities and patriots of the Congo and those who do not want to submit to these criminals. What is needed is a quick action of the United Nations and not barren circumvention, which is resorted to by the colonial powers and by those who support them in the international Organisation.

After all this it is permissible to allow the continuation of similar behind-the-scenes manoeuvres and open flouting of the decisions of the United Nations, with the Secretary General of the United Nations participating in them? Of course not, because it would be the end of the United Nations. Therefore, this Organisation should be rendered capable of carrying out the role which was assigned to it under the Charter.

In keeping with this attitude concerning the liquidation of colonialism in all its forms, Yugoslavia has extended consistent support to the people and the Government of the Congo in their efforts to overcome the chaos created by the Belgian colonialists and to preserve their recently won independence.

From the moment of the outbreak of the crisis in the Congo, Yugoslavia has most energetically condemned any interference from outside and all onslaughts upon the independence and integrity of the Congo. We fully understood the demand of the Government of Premier Lumumba that the United Nations should send their organs and troops to assist the implementation of the resolution of the Security Council on the withdrawal of Belgian colonial troops and organs, and to protect the independence and integrity of the Republic of the Congo. The Yugoslav Government agreed to place at the disposal of the forces of the United Nations in the Congo a certain number of pilots and technicians.

The initiatives and actions undertaken by Yugoslavia in the Security Council and at the meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations are well known. Yugoslavia insisted that a lasting and positive solution of the crisis in the Congo could be achieved only by relying on the genuinely national forces and preventing any interference from without, on the basis of the respect of the national sovereignty and integrity of the country.

The active efforts of the non-aligned countries in the United Nations are needed more than ever

We consider that in the present extremely dangerous situation energetic measures should be taken forthwith to defend the fundamental rights and interests of the people

of the Congo and world peace. The most urgent tasks are — to put an end, once and for all, to Belgian and any other foreign intervention, to ensure the immediate withdrawal of Belgian colonialists from that country and disarm without delay all the hirelings of the colonialists, to institute an enquiry and mete out exemplary punishment to those guilty of the appalling murder of Patrice Lumumba and other political leaders. Actually, this is the only realistic road leading towards a normalisation of conditions in the Congo, the safeguarding of the sovereignty of its people and the assertion of the authority of the Parliament and legitimate Central Government.

On the basis of unfortunate experience in the Congo, we feel that it is more than ever necessary to ensure a strong action on the part of, primarily, uncommitted countries in the United Nations, in order to make it impossible for the world Organisation to serve the interests of individual groups of countries and to bring urgent decisions exclusively in the interests of the people of the Congo and those of world peace. The United Nations is not an international factor in itself, but is an organisation whose members are individual states. Consequently, the United Nations is only an instrument for the realisation of the aims of mankind, such as the liberation of colonies, the realisation of coexistence, the reaching of an agreement on general and complete disarmament, the granting of economic and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, etc. Whether this instrument will serve these aims or will serve the interests of narrower groups of states depends, above all, on the members of the world Organisation themselves and on their readiness to solve problems of common interest by means of negotiations and agreements. It depends to a large extent on the common and consistent efforts exerted by all freedom-loving and independent countries towards that end whether the weaknesses shown by the United Nations in its work will be overcome and whether it will be in a position to fulfil its tasks today and tomorrow, as it did at the time of the aggression against Egypt and at some other critical moments.

The uncommitted countries proved at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly that the principles and measures proposed by them correspond to the interests of peace and international understanding. The cooperation of uncommitted countries for the purpose of strengthening peace and solving international problems on the basis of coexistence will be of ever greater significance in the forthcoming period, a period of crucial importance for this Continent, which is on the road to renaissance, and for the entire world. In our mind, the co-operation of uncommitted countries is aimed at realising the general aims and yearnings of mankind and, therefore, it cannot, in any way, constitute a step towards the establishment of any new group of states. Past experience has shown that it is possible to ensure the cooperation of uncommitted countries with regard to most varied questions, although they might differ among themselves in many respects, often even with regard to their views on various important international issues. The development of cooperation on the basis of these positive

element which link countries and peoples is the real sense of coexistence which increasingly asserts itself as the only alternative to the policy of force, armaments and war threats, whose realisation would be tantamount to a general defeat and catastrophe of mankind.

The progressive forces throughout the world are on the side of the African peoples

We, in Yugoslavia, are well acquainted with the efforts that the people of Ghana, under the leadership of President Nkrumah and his associates, exert for the development of their country and in the struggle for the consolidation of their independence. I am certain that Ghana will mark new progress in its internal development, that it will overcome the legacy of the past and that its international renown will be further enhanced.

We highly appreciate Ghana's activity in regard to the defence of peace and the promotion of international cooperation as well as struggle for the final elimination of all forms of colonialism. We also know that Ghana is in the forefront of the struggle for the unity of African countries, in the struggle against colonialism and its effects and for the development of the closest possible cooperation among African states. We welcome these strivings as the best guarantee for overcoming the difficulties facing the African Continent and the best way for consolidating the independence of the African countries, which has been won with so much difficulty, and for ensuring the independence of those who have not yet attained it. Most crucial historical developments are taking place today on the soil of Africa, whose peoples are struggling to take their place on the world scene as independent and equal members of the international community. Here, too, we are faced by great and inevitable changes in the structure of the world, with its constant movement towards a better, more perfect and more just order of things. All of us are, in one way or another, active participants in these developments which are of the greatest importance not only for this Continent, but also for the whole world, including those countries whose ruling circles are still opposing the just struggle of African peoples for freedom. In this just struggle that they are waging for themselves and for others, the African peoples have on their side progressive forces of the contemporary world. I am profoundly convinced that there is a constantly growing awareness in the world that Africa — the community of independent African peoples — will become an essential factor of freedom, peace and progress of all nations.

In conclusion, I wish to express my conviction that — through common efforts — the friendly relations between the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Ghana will continue to develop favourably, and that our respective countries will realise even closer friendly cooperation to the mutual benefit. I am also convinced that our co-operation on the international plane will constitute a contribution to the strengthening of peace and cooperation among all countries.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ON TITO — NKRUMAH TALKS

The President of the Republic, Josip Broz Tito, and Dr Kwame Nkrumah, President of the Republic of Ghana, signed a joint communiqué on board the "Galeb" on March 5, on the occasion of President Tito's state visit to Ghana. The text of the communiqué reads as follows:

"In response to the invitation of Dr Kwame Nkrumah, President of the Republic of Ghana, President Tito of Yugoslavia, accompanied by his wife, paid a state visit to the Republic of Ghana from February 28 to March 4, 1961.

President Tito was accompanied by Lazar Koliševski, President of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Macedonia, Veljko Mićunović, Under-Secretary of State

for Foreign Affairs and Leo Mates, President Tito's Secretary General.

In the course of his visit, President Tito and his party stayed in the capital, Accra, where he came into close contact with the leaders of Ghana, representatives of the country's political, economic, scientific, cultural and public life, and the friendly people of Ghana.

The two presidents had talks on matters of common interest to their two countries, including the situation in international relations, and questions relating to the economic and industrial development of Ghana. The talks took place in the friendly and cordial atmosphere which marks relations between the two countries. Complete agreement was reached on all matters discussed.

The talks were attended for the Yugoslav side by Lazar Koliševski, President of the People's Assembly of Macedonia, Veljko Mićunović, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Leo Mates, President Tito's Secretary General, Dr Zvonko Perišić, Yugoslav ambassador to Ghana, and Nikola Milinović, Head of Department in the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The two presidents reaffirmed their loyalty to the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, as a basis for the consolidation of lasting peace in the world. Guided by these principles, they held that the decisions passed at the conferences in Casablanca and Accra constituted a notable contribution to the abolition of colonialism and neocolonialism in Africa and other parts of the world.

The two presidents discussed with the utmost concern the extremely dangerous situation in the Congo, resulting from the crudest foreign intervention. They considered the brutal murder of Premier Patrice Lumumba and other Congolese national leaders to be an unprecedented example of aggressive, criminal activity by the Belgian colonialists and their agents and mercenaries. They condemned the failure to carry out the resolutions of the Security Council and stressed the imperative need that the present and any further foreign intervention in the Congo be instantly stopped, the Belgian colonialists withdrawn at once, all their mercenaries disarmed and the organizers and executors of the political murders brought before the court and punished.

The two presidents called on all states to recognize and respect the right of all oppressed peoples to self-determination and independence.

After reviewing the problem of Algeria, they agreed to continue giving full support to the Algerian people in their struggle for the achievement of these rights.

They also condemned the bloodshed in Angola and upheld the struggle for independence of the people of Angola and other peoples under Portuguese colonial domination.

Adhering to the principle of the equality of all races, the two presidents sharply condemned all forms of racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid pursued by the

government of the Union of South Africa despite the opposition of the vast majority of the world public.

The two presidents expressed the hope that the Fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly would contribute effectively to the relaxation of the present international tension. They also trusted that the United Nations would take into account the new forces in international relations and adapt itself to the new situation, so as to be able to fulfil, as effectively as possible, the tasks which it sets. They expressed the conviction, based on experience gained, that the joint efforts and actions by the uncommitted countries both within and outside the United Nations, would provide a useful contribution in this direction.

They unreservedly condemned the armament race which today seriously threatens world peace, as well as all nuclear experiments, including the experiments made by France on African territory. They attached special importance to any action leading to the suspension of the arms race and the finding of a common ground for reaching agreement on general and complete disarmament.

The two presidents reiterated their conviction that the peace, security and prosperity of African nations are based on close cooperation and unity on the African continent.

The two heads of state observed with satisfaction that notable results had already been achieved in the development of friendship and cooperation between their countries. Firmly convinced that political independence can only be consolidated through economic stability, they agreed to further co-operation in the field of economic and technical assistance and through cultural connections, to establish even closer ties between their countries.

Attaching great importance to the exchange of visits between statesmen and government delegations, with a view to fostering mutual understanding and exchange of experience, the two presidents agreed to continue this practice.

President Tito and President Nkrumah are looking forward with pleasure to their next opportunity for exchanging views on matters of common interest, during the forthcoming official visit to Yugoslavia of President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

COMMUNIQUE ON PRESIDENT TITO'S VISIT TO TOGO

A communiqué following the visit of President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito to the Republic of Togo was issued at Lome on March 7. The communiqué reads:

"The President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, with his wife, stayed on a state visit in Togo from March 4 to 7, 1961 at the invitation of the Premier of the Republic of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio.

"The President of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Macedonia, Lazar Koliševski, the Foreign Under-Secretary, Veljko Mićunović, the Secretary General to the President of the Republic, Leo Mates, and the Yugoslav Ambassador to Togo, Dr. Zvonko Perišić, were in President Tito's party.

"This visit gave the opportunity to President Tito and Premier Olympio, as well as to their associates, to discuss possibilities for expansion of co-operation between the two countries and to exchange views on the most important problems from the field of international relations. The talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship.

"President Tito and Premier Olympio noted with serious concern that the general international situation, in spite of aspirations of all nations in the world and efforts of many countries, had been considerably aggravated during the last few months. They considered that, besides the failure to solve some general problems which are permanently burdening international relations, the Congolese crisis, for which no solution has been reached, has also contributed to the present aggravation. The two presidents severely condemned the murder

of the President of the Congolese Government, Patrice Lumumba, and other national leaders of the Congo.

"They expressed the belief that it was indispensable to take urgent steps for the solution of the dangerous crisis in the Congo, by means of which an end may be put to every interference from outside and ensure the strict respecting of independence and integrity of that country. President Tito and Premier Olympio also consider that it is the duty of all members of the United Nations to engage themselves actively in the implementation of the decisions taken so far by the Security Council and the UN General Assembly, especially the last Security Council decision.

"President Tito and Premier Olympio consider that the creation of the new African states constitutes an important step in the process of liberation of the as yet dependent peoples of Africa and a contribution to a rapid liquidation of all forms of colonial relations in the world. Greeting the creation of the new African countries and their appearance on the international stage, the two Presidents describe this as strengthening of the role of the African peoples and the whole of Africa in the positive solution of important international problems.

"The two Presidents point out that the existing gulf between the developed and under-developed countries, as well as the unevenness in the rate of their development, are some of the major causes of the present general instability in the world. They consider that all the developed countries are under obligation to give organized international aid without any political or similar conditions, and above all through UNO, to all who need this aid, and primarily to the new countries of Africa.

"President Tito and Premier Olympio consider that the continuation of the armament race is constantly threatening peace and that it constitutes a danger of general destruction. They consider that it is necessary that all countries should engage in reaching a general disarmament agreement.

"At the same time they express the hope that the UN General Assembly session, which is just starting, will contribute to the relaxation of the present tension and to the solution of international problems in the spirit of the UNO Charter.

"President Tito and Premier Olympio have discussed relations between the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Togo and have found with satisfaction that favourable conditions exist for the development of the economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. They agreed that with this aim in view it is necessary to conclude agreements and promote cooperation in the fields of economic and technical assistance as well as in the strengthening of cultural relations between the two countries.

"President Tito has invited the Prime Minister of the Republic of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio to visit Yugoslavia with his wife. Premier Olympio has accepted this invitation with pleasure."

Yugoslav-Albanian Relations

Reduction of staff in the Yugoslav legation in Tirana

On March 2 the Yugoslav Government made the following statement on the withdrawal of personnel from the Yugoslav Legation in Tirana:

"In pursuance of the hostile policy of the Albanian Government towards Yugoslavia, the Albanian authorities have subjected Yugoslav representatives in Tirana to a regime of the crudest discrimination and chicanery, which has continued for some years now, and thus rendered it impossible for the Yugoslav representatives to perform their duties normally, and forced them at the same time to live under difficult and insupportable conditions.

The Yugoslav Government has repeatedly drawn the Albanian Government's attention to these unpermitted proceedings, and demanded that this practice should be discontinued, so that the elementary conditions may be created for the normal work and life of the members of the Yugoslav Legation in Tirana and their families.

However, the Albanian Government has not only not changed its policy and practice towards the diplomatic representatives of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in Tirana, in spite of all the warnings and protests of the Yugoslav Government, but since the Fourth Congress of the Albanian Workers' Party still worse acts have taken place, including brutal physical attacks which threaten the personal safety of the Yugoslav staff. By all this the Government of the People's Republic of Albania has shown that it does not intend to take any measures to guarantee the normal work of the Yugoslav diplomatic representation in Tirana or normal living conditions for its staff.

In view of the situation created by the Albanian Government's hostile policy, the Yugoslav Government has decided to reduce the number of staff in the Yugoslav Legation in Tirana, and to keep it to the indispensable minimum until the Government of the People's Republic of Albania shows its readiness to change the present situation.

Yugoslav Government's note to Albania

A note of protest of the Yugoslav Government in connexion with the trial of two Albanian spies before the District Court at Prizren earlier this month was handed to the Albanian Chargé d'Affaires in the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat on March 4.

At the trial, the two spies were established to have been recruited to spread chauvinistic and irredentist activity among the members of the Albanian national minority in Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government note renews earlier protests against the subversive and irredentist activity being carried

out systematically by Albania with the aim of undermining Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and internal system, and as part of her hostile policy towards Yugoslavia.

Having acquainted himself with the content of the note, the Albanian Chargé d'Affaires refused to accept it.

Points from the Press Conferences

On March 3 and 10, Drago Kunc, spokesman of the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, held press conferences for Yugoslav and foreign journalists on current world problems.

MARCH 3

Invitation of President Quadros. — "It is true that President Quadros of the United States of Brazil has invited President Tito to pay a state visit to Brazil in the course of this year. President Tito has accepted the invitation with pleasure. The exact date of the visit will be fixed later. President Quadros visited Yugoslavia in July 1959."

Belgian Government's Reply. — "The Belgian Government's reply to the request of Mr. Hammarskjöld, UN Secretary General, that all Belgian military and semi-military personnel and political advisors be withdrawn from the Congo was a somewhat cynical rejection of the principal part of the Security Council's Resolution of February 21. By having thus seriously jeopardized the implementation of the Resolution itself, Belgium has assumed a heavy responsibility. This makes it necessary to take further measures in the UN to ensure the earliest possible implementation of the Security Council's Resolution. The complete and definite withdrawal of Belgian military and semi-military personnel and political advisers from the Congo is the *conditio sine qua non* for any further measures designed to ensure the settlement of the crisis in the Congo."

New Law on the Press. — "Talking about the new Law on the Press, i. e., the application of that part of it relating to the work of foreign information centres in this country, we may state that foreign countries can set up information centres in Yugoslavia under an agreement signed with this country. Foreign information agencies will stop work six months after the Law on the Press has come into force, unless an agreement provided for by the Law is signed in the meantime. The Yugoslav Government informed all diplomatic missions, and particularly the mission of countries which have such institutions in this country, immediately after the new Law on the Press came into effect, and expressed its readiness to start negotiations for the conclusion of agreements on the work of foreign information institutions. The Yugoslav Government sent the interested countries a draft of the agreement at the beginning of February, and is now awaiting their replies."

MARCH 10

Koča Popović in Canada. "Koča Popović State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will have conversations with the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, and the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Green, as well as other government representatives, during his official visit to Canada from the 27th to the 29th of this month. The conversations will concern questions of interest to both countries, and the visit will provide the opportunity for an exchange of views on international problems and the further extension of bilateral cooperation, which has also been satisfactory up till now."

Vice-President Todorović in the U. A. R. "With regard to the visit of Mijalko Todorović, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council, to the U. A. R., where he is going for the first session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the U. A. R. we may say that there is no doubt this committee meeting will be a new step forward and a contribution to useful economic cooperation between the two countries which, up till now, has produced good results in the interests of both. Other Yugoslav members of the Committee are accompanying Vice-President Todorović to this meeting. The establishment of a mixed committee for economic cooperation between the two countries was foreshadowed in the communiqué issued after the meeting between President Tito and President Nasser in Brioni in 1960. At this

first session talks will be held about the most urgent problems of economic cooperation and the exchange of goods between the two countries. It is expected that there will also be an exchange of views on certain contemporary international economic problems."

The Situation in the Congo. "Mr. Nkrumah's proposed plan for the solution of the Congo crisis, presented at the United Nations session, is very impressive. It is certainly a significant contribution to the sincere efforts to find a real solution of the crisis. We hope that the General Assembly will devote to this proposal the attention it deserves."

Ultimatum of Ileo Government. "The ultimatum of the Ileo Government that a condition for the return of United Nations troops to Matadai is that Dajal be recalled, we consider as a new attempt at blackmail on the part of the Congo usurpers. It is only one of a series of more and more aggressive and daring actions against the decisions of the Security Council, and also against the United Nations forces in the Congo, whose duty it is to enforce these decisions. All this is really an integral part of a larger action to stop the fulfillment of the Security Council's resolution of February 21st and to prevent a proper solution of the crisis in the Congo. It is quite understandable that the Advisory Committee for the Congo should reject this new provocation. It would be most dangerous and completely contrary to the intentions of the decision of the Security Council if the representatives of the United Nations were to tolerate the attitude of the colonialists and their agents regarding their position in the Congo. It is especially concerned with the carrying out of the resolution of the Security Council, and what is proposed would really mean the legalization of what this resolution rejected — foreign intervention and its effects."

The Conference in Tananarive. "No real solution to the crisis in the Congo is possible without the activation of the legally elected organ of the Congo government — the Central Government and Parliament. The first acts of Tsombe and others in Tananariva and his message to the United Nations show that the basic aim of this conference frustrate the carrying out of the resolution of the Security Council of February 21st."

Problems of the Yugoslav Minority in Italy. "Whit regard to the fulfilment by the Italian side of the duties concerning the rights of the Yugoslav minority laid down by the London Memorandum for an agreement, we can declare that the Italian side has more than once officially asserted that these obligations would be fulfilled. All delays in the carrying out of these duties, all hesitation and yielding to undemocratic elements which oppose the recognized minority rights and Yugoslav-Italian cooperation in general, only encourage the fascist and irredentist circles in Italy to new efforts. It means acquiescence not only in the recent events in Trieste but also in the latest anti-Yugoslav provocations in Venice. As for the Yugoslav-Italian mixed board on minorities, which is being held in Rome, we believe that it will come to an end in a few days and only then we shall be able to comment on its work and results."

Meetings and Talks

The Yugoslav Delegation at UNO Session. — The Yugoslav Delegation, with Koča Popović, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at its head, will be present at the second part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly in New York.

Rodoljub Čolaković in Rabat. — Rodoljub Čolaković President of the Federal Executive Council, travelled to Rabat, Morocco, where as personal deputy of President Tito, he tendered his condolences on the death of Mohammed V, to the new king, Hassan II, who took the opportunity of repeating the previous invitation to President Tito to visit Morocco.

Mijalko Todorović in U. A. R. — Mijalko Todorović Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council, left on March 11th for a two days visit to the U. A. R. as chief of a Yugoslav state delegation consisting of economists and specialists. Among the members of the delegation is Danilo Kekić, also a member of the Federal Executive Council.

DIPLOMATIC

A Meeting of Diplomats in Vienna. Representatives of eighty countries which are cooperating in an international conference for the concluding of an agreement on diplomatic rela-

tions and diplomatic immunity met in Vienna at the beginning of March. The Yugoslav representatives were Dr. Milan Bartoš, ambassador in the State Department for Foreign Affairs, and Lazar Lilić, minister plenipotentiary in the State Department for Foreign Affairs.

Yugoslav Nuclear Scientists in Cairo. — Dr. Dragoslav Popović Assistant Secretary of the United Committee for Nuclear Energy, arrived in Cairo at the beginning of March, where he will spend a month as expert at the International Agency for Atomic Energy.

Yugoslav Students in Poland. — Representatives of the Student Union of Yugoslavia were present at the International Student Seminar on co-existence and disarmament, which was held from March 6th to 12th in Cracow, Poland. They made a report on the main theme of the seminar — co-existence and disarmament.

Negotiations and Agreements

Economy Agreement on Exchange of Goods with Hungary. — An agreement about the exchange of goods between Yugoslavia and Hungary for the year 1961 was signed in Belgrade on March 1st. A 25% — 30% increase in the exchange in goods as compared to last year is anticipated.

Trade Agreement between Yugoslavia and Mali. — After talks which took place from March 1 to 7 in Bamak, the capital of the Republic of Mali, a trade agreement, an agreement on payments, and an agreement on economic cooperation and technical help were signed on March 8.

Conversations Yugoslavia and the USSR. — Talks begun in Belgrade at the end of February between Yugoslav and Soviet delegations for concluding long-term trade agreements and an agreement on the exchange of goods for the year 1961.

Session of Yugoslav-Israeli Economic Commission. — The regular Yugoslav-Israeli mixed commission for the exchange of goods began its work in Tel-Aviv at the beginning of March. A consideration of the results of the exchange of goods up till now and the establishing of goods lists for 1961 are on the agenda.

Traffic with Greece. — The third regular meeting between the Yugoslav and Greek commission for small border traffic was held in Salonika at the beginning of March. Conclusions were reached which will influence the further improvement of the border traffic communications between the two countries.

Road Communications Yugoslavia-Austria. — Discussions were held and an agreement concluded in Vienna at the end of February on road communications between Yugoslavia and Austria.

CULTURE

Cultural Agreement Yugoslavia-Ghana. — The exchange of ratifying instruments for a cultural convention between Yugoslavia and Ghana was completed in Accra on March 4. The agreement calls for cooperation and the exchange of information between the cultural, educational, and scientific organizations of these two countries, as well as the exchange of professors and other specialists in the cultural and educational fields.

LAW

Legal Cooperation with Italy. — An agreement for mutual legal aid between Yugoslavia and Italy was ratified in Rome in the first part of March. It was signed by Koča Popović State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Signor Segni Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

News in Brief

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

In the first two months of this year, Yugoslav industrial production was 12 per cent higher than in the same period of last year. The highest increase in production was recorded in the oil industry with 50 per cent, followed by the paper industry with 35 per cent, the electro-industry with 21 per cent, electric power with 18 per cent and the rubber industry with 17 per cent.

EXPORTS

Yugoslav exports in the first two months of this year were valued at 23.7 milliard dinars, 2.7 milliard dinars more than in the corresponding period of last year.

The Yugoslav machine industry last year exported goods to the value of over 8.1 milliard dinars.

The share of the machine industry in total Yugoslav exports rose from 1 per cent in 1957 to 5 per cent in 1960. The principal item in Yugoslav exports is high-level processing machines, for which there is a growing demand on the world markets.

PORT TURNOVER

In 1960 the goods turnover in the overseas ports amounted to 9.4 million tons, over 100,000 tons more than in 1959.

TOURISM

In the course of 1960, there were 4,200,000 Yugoslav tourists and about 870,000 foreign tourists.

It is expected that over 40,000 tourists from the USA will visit Yugoslavia this year, for which arrangements have already been signed with American tourist agencies.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS

About 160,000 regular and external students are studying at Yugoslav universities and colleges. This means that there is one student to every 114 Yugoslav citizens. In 1938—1939, there were only 17,000 students in Yugoslavia.

CULTURAL RELATIONS

Last year, Yugoslavia had conventions on cooperation in the fields of education, science and culture with 20 countries.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO FOREIGN STUDENTS

For the 1960—1961 school year, Yugoslavia offered 400 scholarships to countries of Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.

COOPERATION

In the course of last year, 35 educationalists were sent to Guinea and 11 to the Mali Republic under working contracts. As provided for by the plan of cultural cooperation with the Sudan, three Yugoslav teachers are working at Khartoum University and several more are to be engaged this year.

Political Diary

March 1 — The first plenary session of both Houses of the Federal People's Assembly closed after two days of work. The deputies adopted Bills on the Banking and Credit System, Amendments and Supplements to the Laws on Old Age and Disabled Pensions, on Scholarships and other regulations. A report on the new economic measures was submitted by Mijalko Todorović, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council.

March 2 — A meeting of the Commission for questions of organization of the Executive Committee of the Federal Committee of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, at which some problems of local organizations, groups and sections of the Socialist Alliance were discussed, was held.

March 3 — A consultation in the Federal Supreme Court was held to review the policy of punishment.

March 8 — The chief meeting for the celebration of March 8, International Women's Day was held in Belgrade, where Milka Minić, member of the Executive Committee of the Federal Committee of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, spoke on the tasks of women in Yugoslavia.

March 9 — A consultation on the distribution of earnings and the development of new forms of management was held in the Federal Chamber of Industry.

Diplomatic Diary

March 8 — The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria send a request to the Yugoslav Ambassador in Sofia that Vladimir Sindjelić, secretary of the Embassy, should leave the territory of Bulgaria within forty-eight hours. The Yugoslav Ambassador refused to accept the note.

March 8 — The Ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was advised by the State Secretariat of Foreign Affairs that Medijalko Slavov, secretary of the Bulgarian Embassy in Belgrade, was to leave Yugoslavia within forty-eight hours because of hostile acts against the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

March 9 — At the request of the Government of the U. A. R. and with the Belgian Government's agreement, the Yugoslav Government consented to represent the interests of the U. A. R. in Belgium.

Our New Contributor

BRANKO KUBOVIĆ: *Economist, Counsellor to the Federal Institute for Economic Planning in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.*

Review of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS:

Friends and Co-Fighters.....	1
Urgent Questions before U. N. General Assembly Dj. Jerković	3
The Tananarive Round Table Conference.....	5
The Addis Ababa Conference — Marijan Barišić	6
Brazil's New Vistas — N. Opačić.....	7
Regional Development in the Five-Year Plan Branko Kubović.....	9
President Tito's Speech before the Ghana Parliament.....	13
Official Communiqué on Tito—Nkrumah Talks	16
Communiqué on President Tito's Visit to Togo	17
Reduction of Staff in the Yugoslav Legation in Tirana	18
Yugoslav Government's Note to Albania.....	18
Points from the Press Conferences.....	18
Meetings and Talks	19
Negotiations and Agreements	19
News in Brief	19

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